the working wages that they lost four

Years ago. (Applause.)
"We are told in histories of the United litical friends out in Nebraska and elsewhere who are anxious to do something ome like that? (Laughter.) But the historian gravely adds that it was paid for in continental money, which was not worth a course, exactly as if you should make a foot out of six inches! Instead of standing efore you a timid traveler to the tomb I should loom up in this stately presence a gigantic Populist statesman, ten feet high. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the farmers of the West do not want prices doubled by the cyanide process.

"The theory of the present law was that we were not only to hold our own, but we were to go out with our free-wool cloth and divide with Bradford and Komnitz the task of clothing the naked inhabitants of the earth. (Laughter.) That was the theory. What has actually happened may be stated in a few plain words and figures-10,000,000 sheep driven to the slaughter, 80,000,000 pounds of American wool displaced in our own market, the importation of cloth multiplied by two, half the woolen mills idle and locked up and the other half on scant wages and short time, the treasury of the United States \$21,000,000 shy (laughter). our choice and select gentry disporting themselves in German, English and French clothes, and the rest of us shinning around in overcoats purchased during Harrison's iministration. (Applau e and great laugh-

MR. DOLLIVER'S PERORATION. Mr. Dolliver concluded as follows: "The Wilson law still stands, and has for three years stood, on the statute books of the United States without a friend and without a name, stealing the revenues from the treasury, wasting the resources of the government, stealing away the earnings of American laborers, taking from the American farms the market places of the United States and of the world. That law stands on the statute book to-day and brings this Congress together in extraordinary session. Now, ordinary sessions of Congress do not attract any public interest except a cheerful expression of relief sometimes when the session is at an end. The American people in ordinary times look to Congress very much as the shipwrecked mariner looks to Providence in a storm, not particularly beause he expects anything, but because everything else has been washed overboard. (Laughter.). Nor is this slim and feeble faith of the people in Congress entirely to be reproved, for in the world in which we live, whatever we politicians may say on the stump, the most is done for us-and you will pardon the figure-we have got to do for ourselves. If the American people ever litical revolutions which have occurred in get their prosperity back it will come by this country for the last twelve years at their own individual enterprise and courage; not by edicts and proclamations, but

"If William McKinley has been described as an advance agent, hastening to the seat of government in order to distribute prosperity from the east portico of the Capitol n a few well-chosen words, the congeption belongs to the world of dreams, and not to the earth on which we live. No man bears | tions. He insisted that the present evils any such relation to the prosperity of a great people, but the man may stand-and reverently believe that William McKinley es stand-as the chosen instrument, in he hand of Providence, to restore to the United States a public policy which has never yet failed to enable the American people, by their own honest, hard work, to secure, out of their own resources, a fair evel of prosperity, a reasonable reward for their labor and a reasonable dividend on their investments." (Applause en Republican side,) At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Dolliver was besieged with congratulations.

### OTHER SPEECHES.

speaker to-day. He devoted himself to a

Views of Messrs, Dockery, Newlands, McLaurin and Lacey. Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tennessee) was the first

general argument in favor of protection. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Missouri), who followed, said it was not a matter of surprise to him that the discussion of the bill thus far had been tame and uninteresting. "The truth is," said he, "the people of this country want more money and less tax. (Democratic applause.) The bill does not represent the issue of the late campaign. The people would prefer to see \$113,000,000 more money put in circulation than to see that amount absorbed by the treasury." Mr. of the Republicans to criticise the bond issues of the last administration. "Mr. Cleveland was criticised on this side of the house," said he, "while you indorsed his policy in the last Congress. Your committee on ways and means refused to give the House an opportunity to vote on the Senate resolution prohibiting bond issues because your leaders had been notified by fifty Rebe compelled to vote for it." Mr. Dockery ridiculed the idea that the present tariff law was the monster which had destroyed our industries. If it had done so, why, he asked, had the Republican members of the ways and means committee lifted the metal and cotton schedules almost bodily from this monstrous law? He denied that there

stanced the Carnegie strike. "That catastrophe," interrupted Mr. Dalzell, "was the result of a contest between organized labor and the opponents of ornized labor. The McKinley law had nothing to do with it."

was an era of prosperity for labor during

the existence of the Mckinley law, and in-

Yes; and the protected employer hired Pinkerton detectives to shoot down organized labor," returned Mr. Dockery. "A distinguished Republican senator, then a member of this House, told me at the time that that was the worst disaster the Republican party had experienced in twenty years." nery was especially sareastic in his remarks on the absurdity of giving aleged protection to agricultural products. Of the \$569,000,000 of products exported by the United States last year \$504,000,000 were igricultural products. In conclusion he said that the policy of protection had driven our flag from the high seas, impoverished the laboring man and multiplied farm mort- them. It is the announced intention of the

VIEWS A OF SILVERITE.

Mr. Newlands (silverite, Nevada) then took the floor as the spokesman of his party, which numbers three members in the House, His speech was largely devoted to silver. He argued that the recent rise in wheat proved that the price of that staple depends upon the price of silver, just as the exception proves the rule. Mr. Newlands contended, in conclusion, that the area of distress, for years confined to the mining belt, the wheat belt and the cotton belt, has now extended to the Middle and Eastern States. The increase of protection to the factories would not materially add to their prosperity unless the consuming capacity of these regions was re-stored. That could not be done by tariff egislation, but could only be accomplished by legislation that would stop the appreciafor of goid, thus relieving our wheat and cotton industries from the destructive competition of silver countries. The restoration bimetallism, conjointly with reasonable tariff legislation, would, in his judgment protect every American interest and thus ing back a revived prosperity to our home istries, our mines, our farms, our plantations, our factories, as well as to the commercial, transportation and banking interests, which are dependent upon them. Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa), the next speaker, commented on the abuse of President Cleveland by Democrats and Populists. and said that in the debate not one kind word had been said in behalf of the only man who carried the Democratic pat'y to power in a quarter of a century. The Poplists who abused the Democratic party in 1852 were its leaders in 1896,

Mr. Handy (Dem., Delaware)-ls it not pretty hard for the Republican party to turn on the gold Democrats who helped it with such a tariff bill as this? Mr. Lacey-The gold Democrats have no such hostility to the Republican tariff as they had in 1892. The attacks on President Cleveland were really made, insisted Mr. Lacey, on account of his action during the Chicago strike in keeping peace. "All honor to him for his noble stand on that occasion," he added. The Republicans had not attacked the Cleveland administration for ming bonds, but for the policy that made

them necessary. A SOUTHERN PROTECTIONIST. Mr. McLaurin (Dem., South Carolina), a member of the ways and means committee, was the next speaker. His argument was on protective-tariff lines for Southern industries. He advocated a duty on cotton to keep out Egyptian-grown cotton, and also favored protection on cotton manufactures and other articles of Southern production. In conclusion he said: "We are told that the consumer should be considered in this matter, and some would frame a tariff in the interests of the consumer alone. Kellog, New York; Ernest Marx, Brooklyn; spirit of determination and overbearing cannot consent to such a doctrine, since, George A. Cay. Brooklyn, and Lucien A. in fact, every producer is a consumer, and Brott, Brooklyn.

et back prosperity in the United States | the maxim 'that nothing is cheap to one intil you give back to the American people | producer that is made cheap at the exproducer that is made cheap at the expense of another producer' will hold good the world over. Hence, when a product consumed by one producer is cheapened States that in Boston, during the revolution, he can, with certainty, conclude that his own product must be cheapened according-The only real consumer, however, is he who subsists upon past accumulations, for us, why do they not do something hand- who does no work, who produces nothing. Such a man is a blemish, a wart on cur body politic, whose example is demoralizing and tends to excite evil among the continental.' (Laughter.) High prices, of people. I see no good reason why the toil of others should be cheapened in order that this class may live at less expense. \* \* \* "I will disclose the sophistry of low wages and cheap living with a single example: Suppose a laborer has a little home mortgaged for \$500 that he is striving to pay. He is now getting \$1 a day, and with steady work earns \$300 a year. By strict economy he spends \$250 for family expenses and interest and pays \$50 annually on the mortgage. With no accident he will pay out at this rate in ten years. By doubling his wages he would receive \$600 per year, and by doubling his cost of living he would expend \$500. But in this case the difference in the amount of savings would be doubled, also, and he would be able to pay \$100 each year on the mortgage instead of \$50. This would enable him to pay off his increasing the attendance very preceptibly. debt in five years and give him the other five years in freedom and happiness. The doubling of wages and prices would work | ence. The proceedings up to this time the same in all cases, and soon bring to our have been entirely preliminary, consisting people joy and contentment." Mr. McLaurin's demand for a duty on coton created a mild sensation, but it was large number of young men destring to enheartily applauded by several of the Dem- | ter the ministry have been put through the

ocratic members from the cotton belt. While he was contrasting the vast wealth of the manufacturing States of the East with the poverty of the farming States of the South Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) asked him what was to hinder the people of the Carolinas from building factories and sharing in the spoils instead of "cussing" their more enterprising rivals.

"The state of affairs produced by the exstence of the Republicans and Populists in the Carolinas." replied Mr. McLaurin, "prevents the investment of capital.' "Is not free raw material the pet doc-trine of the Democracy?" asked Mr. Linney. "It is the pet doctrine," responded Mr. McLaurin with emphasis, "of the Democracy represented by Cleveland and Carlisle and those who have prostituted the name of Democracy and who were your aids and allies in the last campaign." A large proportion of the Democrats on the floor applauded this statement. "Did not William J. Bryan vote for free "William J. Bryan," retorted Mr. Mc-Laurin, was responsible for his vote to his

constituents and John L. McLaurin is re-

two extraordinary sessions of Congress in

times of profound peace had been called

to remedy the existing depressed condi-

enue or from the impaired credit of the

government. He argued that the want of

tries could not be the cause of the present

sertion, if true, would be that there had

been an increased importation of foreign

goods and that this importation had flood-

ed the markets and prevented the sale of

home goods. He argued that the depressed

had not resulted from foreign competition,

but that the home manufacturer had lost

his market not because the foreigners had

taken it, but because his customers were

too poor to make purchases; that relief

could not come to the manufacturer until

the price of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and

the appreciation of gold, which would con-

tinue so long as silver was demonetized.

He said that the committee had left the

impression that the Sugar Trust only re-

ceived a differential of one-eighth of a cent

per pound, but asserted that this was not

true and that the differential in favor of

the trust ranged from one-quarter to sev-

clusion, he characterized the bill as the

most exorbitant in its exactions, but most

prohibitory in its character and most in-

finance did not sit to-day, owing to the ab-

sence of Senator Aldrich from the city.

They held their first session on the Dingley

tariff bill in their new quarters at the Ar-

sume their sessions to-morrow and continue

tion as practicable until the work shall be

concluded. The committee so far in its in-

vestigations has confined itself exclusively

to the chemical schedule and no conclusions

have been reached as to the rates fixed in

committee to give out no statements of

examination which will permit a correct es-

timate of its general effects and afford ac-

produce. The committee has several mem-

in this respect. The changes they may

made from day to day, they say, will be

tentative and will not be given out for pub-

of the members of the committee, in ex-

gamblers a basis for operations. None of

our conclusions as to any one schedule can

be permanent until we shall have made our

figures on all, as one must necessarily de-

pend largely on all the others." The com-

Protest from Exporters.

representative men of various trades in-

terested in the exportation of canned goods

was held to-day for the purpose of protest-

Dingley tariff bill and particularly that sec-

tion of it which prohibits the allowance of

a drawback on exported tin cans and boxes,

made from imported dutiable plates. Pres-

ident Henry D. McCord, of the Produce Ex-

change, occupied the chair, and Joseph

Thayer, of the Armour Packing Company,

acted as secretary. Resolutions of protest

In the course of a speech in which he de-

nounced the tin-plate schedule of the Ding-

ley tariff bill, Mr. S. A. Condit, of the Cen-

tral Lard Company, said: "The Standard

Oil Company will move its works to Eng-

land, thereby throwing thousands of Amer-

ican workmen out of employment if the tin-

plate schedule of the Dingley tariff bill be-

A committee was appointed to take

charge of the resolution and act as they

Movements of Steamers.

HALIFAX, March 23. - The disabled

steamer Osthia, from Glasgow, for Baiti-

more, was towed in to-day by the Indra-

lema, from Newport News, for Dublin, The

NEW YORK, March 23.-Sailed: Spree,

GENOA, March 23.-Arrived: Italia, from

Type Bar Company Organized.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.-Articles of

posite Type Bar Company, with an author-

in the art of printing. The incorporators

for Bremen; Circassia, for Glasgow,

were unanimously adopted.

comes a law.'

may think proper.

Osthia's shaft is broken.

ing against the tin-plate schedule of the

NEW YORK, March 23.-A meeting of

within a month's time.

mittee hopes to be able to conclude its work

lanation of this policy, "to give the stock

sponsible to his.'

er begins to-morrow morning. Bishop Mer-rill, who is the guest of W. D. Parr, will Mr. Dolliver then delivered his speech. conduct the opening devotional and sacra-A VIRGINIAN'S SPEECH. mental services. Twenty-four candidates for the ministry Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.), member of the were advanced one year: To full conneccommittee on ways and means, commenced tion, H. E. Switzer; to fourth year, R. H. his speech by referring to the great po-Dempsey; third year, N. P. Barton, F. Spreckeim, E. E. Wright; second year, D. D. Smith, C. E. Pallopeter, C. H. Metz, S. every national election. He claimed that Ferris, C. A. Roland, W. R. Greist, by the honest and careful settlement of it did not indicate any fickleness on the N. Sandifer; first year, D. I. Hower, E. M. conditions favorable to industry and invest- part of the people, but an honest effort on Foster, C. W. Shoemaker, A. J. Duryee, . H. Kemp, D. Wells, E. Trippeer, E. N. their part to obtain the prosperity they Naftzger, C. W. Coons, J. O. Campbell, J. sought. He said that in less than four years R. Geodwin

### There are forty-three preachers present who entered the conference forty years ago and are still on active duty.

CANDIDATES BEING EXAMINED

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

the "Intermediate State" and

How It Originated.

KOKOMO, Ind., March 23.-There was

a large number of ministers coming in this

morning, accompanied by their wives. Ko-

komo's offer to entertain free all wives of

This, it is understood, is a hospitality in ver

before extended the women in this confer-

of Epworth League work and the examina-

tion of classes. To-day a comparatively

On Admission-C. H. Brown, C. E. White,

First Year-A. S. Preston, B. S. Hollope-

Second Year-A. S. Wooten, C. C. Cissell,

Fourth Year-J. A. Beatty, L. M. Krider,

The candidates for the initial class in the

university are eleven in number-J. O.

Stutesman, of Alto; A. A. Stockton, of Fremont; J. T. Hammond, of Hamilton; A.

J. Brown, of Neponsett, Ill.; C. J. Graves, of Upland; W. L. Lewis, of Fairmount; H. M. Strong, of Blaine; L. C. Poor, of Mishawakee; J. E. Young, of New Mount Pleasant; C. W. Stevens, of Fremont;

The lecture last night by Dr. Edwin A

Schell, national secretary of the Epworth

League, was a strong effort and appreciated

by a large audience. The conference prop-

Thomas Shaffer, of Greencastle.

Third Year-S. Light, C. King, H.

M. J. Magor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Methodist Layman Discusses the Views of Rev. Dr. Mahin.

A HARMLESS DOCTRINE. adequate protection for American indus-To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The apology of Rev. Dr. R. C. Jones in the Journal of the 18th inst. for Dr. Mahin's state is not entirely satisfactory. It is good condition of the manufacturing industries that the dogma has been transmitted to us Methodists through Mr. Wesley, who received it from the Church of England, which inherited it from the Roman Church, but he fails to say that it was an invention of other products increased. He insisted ousness which required every truth to be that the low price of these resulted from appealed to the senses. It was a necessity Roman infernos, and following that, to have a good end and a bad end, the latter to be a bottomless pit where fire and brimstone abounded and the former a delightful land with green fields, delicious quitous ever sought to be enacted in this fruits, gorgeous temples and golden streets,

Cochran (Dem., Mo.), the last speakwith many private mansions-a land of deer of the day, while denouncing the Relights and songs. But this is not peculiar to publican policies produced a burst of applause on the Democratic side by referring us Methodists; every Protestant Church beo Mr. Cleveland as "that great Republican lieves, or, rather, once did believe, about This bill, he argued, was an effort to evade the real issue before the country. At 5 o'clock the House took a rethe same source and all have inherited the ess until 8 o'clock. same notions as to the future life; some The night was given over to set speeches people still believing the fabrication as There were not over forty members on the floor, but the galleries were crowded to the though it were a revelation, But, as Dr. Mr. Heward (Pop., Alabama) de-Jones says, your Richmond correspondent did Dr. Mahin injustice in confounding his livered a speech recking with denunciations of capital and charges of corruption and deliverance with the Roman doctrine of obbery against all branches of the governpurgatory. The Roman Catholics are more Mr. Sperry (Rep., Connecticut), in logical than we are. There is a logical reathe course of his speech, presented a peti son for an intermediate state with them. tion from the president and faculty of Yale They believe that a man's state is not fixed College in favor of placing books on the at death, but, under the discipline of prefree list. The other speakers were Messrs. liminary torture, coupled with the prayers Adamson (Dem., Georgia), Clardy (Dem., and liberal contributions of surviving Kentucky) and Kelly (Pop., South Dakota.) friends, he may escape eternal burnings At 10:30 the House adjourned. and sooner or later be transferred from the purgatory department of sheol to the SENATORS AT WORK. paradise department, the length of time depending somewhat upon the degree of depravity, but more upon the fervor of the Reviewing the Dingley Tariff Bill and prayers and the liberality of the gifts to the church. To be on the safe side they assume that all are likely to go first to the WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Republic purgatory department, hence prayers and masses and contributions are offered for

them day and night with as little interrupthis figment of mediaeval times is much less preached than it used to be, and never but by a few old people. This is probably why Mahin's sermon was thought worth noticing by your Richmond correspondent -a voice from the tombs, as it were. Dr. Jones did well to appeal to Bishop Merrill as authority on such matters. He is acknowledged authority among Methodists on all such questions, especially of the old school, differing from Bishop Foster, who progress until the entire bill can receive an tries to keep up with the procession, and from all the later bishops. If he has modified any of his views on dogma or on church curate information as to the revenues it wal policy in fifty years no one knows of it. With him hell is as literally a place of pers at work on this feature and expect to fire and brimstone as it ever was, and he be able to determine very closely the result steadfastly believes in the prerogatives of bishops as they were held by the fathers, make in the various schedules will depend and likewise in the divine right of the minon this showing. Even then their figures istry to govern the church without any interference of the laity except in the way of furnishing the funds. He is not in favor lication. "We do not propose," said one

the rest of the souls of popes, bishops,

priests and all alike. There is no such a

consistent rationale for the Protestant in-

termediate state. To gather from what I

have occasionally heard from our pulpits

as well as from Dr. Jones's defense, there

is no demand for such a place, since the

fate of the good or bad is at once as fixed

of lay representation to any considerable But the doctrine of an intermediate state as preached by Dr. Mahin and defended by Dr. Jones is harmless. Very few laymen believe a word of it or of its companion figments-hell fire for sinners and sweet John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, was not suffifields beyond the swelling flood for the good. They don't have to. Nevertheless, now and then a hard case may happen to hear the word who can be brought to repentance under no other preaching, and it may be well to retain it for their benefit. just as the rod is kept for occasional use in our schools, because nothing but an uplifted rod, occasionally brought down, can proper subjection. Besides, it would be crue] to render worthless so much of the theology of the earlier times. Let them preach their old sermons; it is easier than to make new

### A METHODIST LAYMAN. Kokomo, Ind., March 23. MASTERFUL SPEAKER REED. Smile of Satisfaction Has Come Upon His Face.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph Speaker Reed is more than ever the maser of Congress. His influence dominates the House and is spreading into the Sen-There is no other man in public life who exercises the power he does. Individually and collectively the members of the House feel it, and the Democrats are not free from its influence. His own party follows him, and he has the Democrats disputing among themselves and in confusion, Mr. Reed is not habitually amiable. He is petulant when things don't go his way. A dark cloud may rest upon his brow most of the time for weeks or even months. During the most of the last Congress, and until recently, such a cloud has shadowed his face. Now an amiable smile has come upon his face and rests there as of habit. It is a peculiar smile, and says more than a in general, and his moods do not necessarily reflect conditions which affect him

When that smile settles upon his face it indicates that his survey of things in general is satisfactory, and that he looks to incorporation were granted to the Com- the future with confidence. For a long time he has been troubled and his teeth ized capital of \$10,000,000. The company is have been sharp. Now a look of almost to manufacture machinery and objects used | philanthropic amiability has come into his face. His nod seems to set things harmoare John Carnerick, of New York; Charles | niously in motion. He has relaxed that forcefulness which he displays while serious obstacles are in his way and has the

that he is no longer troubled with any feel-Congress. It means that there is no resistance that he fears, and that he sees the way clearly to the complete working out of all his plans. He is pleasant to those with whom he has before felt compelled to be brusque. His daily exercise is A Layman's Interesting Letter About a walk to and from the Capitol. For months past he has gone along 'he street with a great, swinging stride, locking straight before him and according but scant recognition to the passers-by, who have extended greetings. Now he goes down the avenue like a good-natured giant. He may be seen two squares away as he comes swinging along, conspicuous among the many pedestrians, with an expression on material increase in the attendance of the his tace that signifies an utter absence of care, and a pleasant greeting to every one North Indiana Methodist conference to-day,

he knows. Reed feels his mastery. In the House he has his own party lined up as he wants them, the few who would resist being helpless. Among the Democrats he has forced preachers who desired to attend the sesthe recognition of the fact that resistance sion has been largely taken advantage of, is useless, and at the same time he has a great many admirers on that side of the House who think that he is right and who would be disposed to sustain him if it should become necessary. He has his own party working towards a definite end under his undisputed guidance, while, on the other hand, the Democrats are divided into factions over questions of policy and of personal precedence. He has seen the opposition give way before him on the question regular examinations, each of the classes being represented. The examining boards of parliamentary methods, and now he sees them gradually, but surely, giving way on the tariff. He sees a majority of the Democrats in the ways and means committee -two to one-vote against free wool, which was an article of Democratic free-trade faith up to a year ago. At the same time he feels that he has the Senate-the independent and arrogant Senate-in such a position that it will have to abide by his policy for the extra session, holding close to the tariff to the exclusion of everything

# COMING CHAMPION

DAY STUART PREDICTS GREAT THINGS FOR "KID" M'COY.

Promise Exacted by Corbett from Fitz that if the Latter Fights Again He Will Give Jim a Chance,

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 23. - Dan Stuart left last evening for Coronado, proceeding to Dallas. Speaking of the fight Stuart said: "Talk as you please, you Fitzsimmons. It would be simply exercise for him to beat Corbett to death in four rounds. Of course, Bob did not know this when he faced the Californian on St. Patrick's day. He really had no idea what an easy game he had, and accordingly made a waiting and careful fight.

'No one can lick Fitzsimmons now, but wait. In two years I will show you a fighter who will just about take care of the Australian's case. Who is he? Why, who could he be but 'Kid' McCoy? Just wait until the kid gets a little heavier, and you will see him take a few kinks out of Mr. Fitzsimmons or any other heavy weight in

Corbett's Plans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.-Brady has outlined his plans for Corbett's future work. Next Saturday night the ex-champion will appear at the Macdonough Theater in Oakment being rounded off by members of the Olympic and Reliance Clubs. This show will probably be followed by another in this city, when Jim will show as a specialist middle of an Olympic Club minstrel of the Bible a vast receptacle for departed show. Braly says that the present season is too far advanced to start a dramatic show on the road, but that he will take giving sparring contests in all the cities. Next fall he will put on the "Naval Cadet" once more and also a three-act comedy, probably "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows" or some familiar play. Brady is as determined as ever not to go away from this city without pledging Fitzsimmons to another

The Australian's future plans are not yet arranged. He is deluged with offers, but so far has accepted none but the Sacramento position, which proved a dismal failure last night. He returned here to-day. Joe | mother? Corbett left for the East to-day to join his

baseball team for the season. A "Prosperity Wave" Scheme. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23 .- In the what purported to be resolutions adopted at a public meeting in Chicago praying the repeal of all laws prohibiting prize fighting will give proper encouragement to the prize ring. Mr. La Monte was unable to say where the alleged meeting was held or where the petition originated, and he could not identify any of the persons whose names were typewritten at the bottom. The petition alleged that the glove contest at Carson demonstrated that such contests are in the interest of the people of the State; that they promote physical culture. and "that the allowing of public glove contests throughout the State would aid materially in bringing an end to the hard times which the closeness and narrowness of the policy now enforced in our city and throughout the State generally has brought about, to the detriment and injury of all business." Among the names attached to the petition are those of James McGrath, P. J. Flannagin, Andrew Schultz and Dave as it ever will be, though I notice that O'Connors. In presenting the petition Mr. La Monte said he did so "with a view to doing away with hard times

> Corbett Meets Fitz Again. SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.-James J. Corbett this afternoon secured his muchwanted interview with Fitzsimmons. The ed each other with the utmost cordiality. Corbett entreated Fitzsimmons to give him another chance to retrieve his reputation. Fitzsimmons reiterated his determination never to fight again, but finally promised, if he ever re-entered the ring, Corbett should have the first chance.

### INGALLS ON PRIZE FIGHTS. Utterances of Six Years Ago Come Up to Plague the Ex-Senator.

Six years ago such a thing as a ribald newspaper hiring a man who had distinguished himself as a United States senator to go as a reporter to a prize fight might have been thought impossible. At least, ciently gifted with the power of prophecy to foresee to what base use his fame might be applied. He then said of the noble art of self-defense:

"A prize fight is a pitiful, a pathetic exhibition. No full-hearted man could endure the sight of a prize fight. His soul would revolt at the suffering of one or both of the men. The thud of piston-rod blows, bring a certain class of children under the bruised and blackened features, the palor of brute determination, and the blood, the eventual piteons, dazed expression on the face of one of the men, seeing his poor tinsel girdle slipping away from him, the calm, vicious, concentrated, thumbs-down intensity of the spectators-what man, not directly reincarnated according to the Buddhistic doctrine, from a bloodthirsty Roman of the bloodiest days of the empire could endure all this? I maintain that no finished man can strike another man in the face with his fist, unless in the very heat and fury of passion, without grieving for the man he strikes. How, then, could any man of such average sensibility take pleasure in witnessing such a foul, such a cruel,

horrifying affair as prizefighting? Last Wednesday John J. Ingails was one of the throng of sporting men who witnessed the battle between Fitzsimmons and Corbett, and for pay gave the event the benefit of his patronage and the cover of his presence. It cannot be said he went there as in duty bound, like scores of working reporters who really wrote the accounts, what he might say of the fight could have no other worth than that which it derived from his name. He was not present to report the downfall of the champion. As picturesque a user of fine phrases as Mr. Ingalls is, his pen was useless at such a scene, where expert knowledge, not verbal jugglery, is the chief requirement. It was indeed a sad prostitution of brains to venal-Reed is a philosopher of things | ity that he represented at Carson. It is quite a joyous thing to have an early ut-

terance return to plague him. Losses by Fire.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., March 23. - Nineteen business buildings in the village of Bloomington were burned last night. The fire originated in a saloon. The town had no fire apparatus whatever. The loss is about \$50,000, with slight insurance. SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 .- "Fernto-day, the loss exceeding \$300,000.

THE COMING PREACHERS air of friendliness, even playfulness, which cohen place was the finest in Almeda coundences that the obstacles are removed and ty, the house being filled with valuable painting and curios collected in Europe by ing of anxiety. It is the same state and the late A. A. Cohen, millionaire, lawyer the same manner that appeared after he and railroad builder. The insurance carried had completely mastered the Fifty-first on the building and contents aggregated

## SCOVEL AT NEW YORK.

Return of the Correspondent Who Was Imprisoned in Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 23.-Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper corrspondent who was mprisoned for thirty-one days at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, arrived to-day on board the Ward line steamer Segueranca from Ha-Mr. Scovel was in the best of health and stated that a great deal of sympathy had been wasted on him, as he had been treated with great consideration and kindness. The Spanish authorities did all they could to make him comfortable, and Consu General Lee and Consul Raphael Madgrigal at Sancti Spiritus, were untiring in their efforts to effect his release. He was released by direct order of General Weyler.

The Bermuda Permitted to Clear. WASHINGTON, March 23,-The secretary of the treasury has authorized the collector of customs at Fernandina, Fla., to issue clearance to the suspected filibuster Bermuda, now at that port. These instructions were issued on receipt of an affidavit made by the captain of the Bermuda pledging himself not to attempt to enter any Cuban port or to take on men or arms to be transferred to another vessel on the high seas or to do any other act in violation of the laws of the United States. Dr. Luis Placed on Trial.

BALTIMORE, March 23 .- Dr. Joseph J Luis, of New York, a member of the Cuban Junta, was put upon trial in the United States District Court to-day on the charge pedition of 185. Roloff, the Cuban secretary of war who forfeited his bond and disap trial, as it had been rumored he would do. Weyler's Movements.

HAVANA, March 23.-Captain General Weyler, who arrived yesterday noon at Cardenas on the Spanish cruiser Legazpi, left at 4 in the afternoon for Sagua, where he arrived this morning. He is moving in the direction of Caibarien.

# BEECHER REMINISCENCES.

How Mrs. Beecher Tried to Check Her Impetuous Husband.

Eli Perkins, in New York Sun. fore the Beecher-Tilton trial I became quite intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Beecher under peculiar auspices. During that term I got Mr. Beecher to make a contract with Mr Charles E. Lock, an impressario of English opera, for twenty lectures, at \$200 each. During our many visits and conversations I found that Mr. Beecher had a very tender heart, while Mrs. Beecher was always aus-Beecher's heart was so tender that he would never even criticise an enemy. while Mrs. Beecher was unforgiving and relentless. One day Mrs. Beecher said something very savage about Mr. Tilton, when Mr.

"Oh, mother, you shouldn't be so bitter against Theodore; there's some good in 'Yes, Henry, I s'pose there must be said Mrs. Beecher, knitting her brow, "for no good ever came out of him. The great preacher was always ready for a joke, while Mrs. Beecher took everything seriously. Speaking of his first charge at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where his salary was

Beecher responded in a very sympathetic

"We were awful poor there, weren't we mother?' 'We might have been poorer, Henry, said Mrs. Beecher, smoothing out her "Yes," continued Beecher, "we were poor that it was hard to get food to feed

\$300 a year. Mr. Beecher said:

and wood to warm mother and the babies-"Henry!" interrupted Mrs. Beecher, with an awful inflection. "Yes, we were so poor that I used to have to eatch floodwood out of the Ohio river. One day when I was right in the middle of a Sunday sermon I looked out of the window and saw the floodwood going down. I remember how I wanted to be out there catching that wood.

"What did you do?" I asked. "Why, I rushed that sermon through broke off the end of it and dismissed the congregation. Then I called my deacons back and we went down to the river and got out floodwood enough to last me three months." And then with a laugh he glanced at Mrs. Beecher and said: "Didn't "No. Henry, you never did any such

she said, biting her lips. "How ab-"Did you stay in Lawrenceburg long?" to Indianapolis, and I was glad to go. Mother had just written a book on the trials of a poor preacher, and it was getting warm in Lawrenceburg. Mother's book was written so close to life and was so personal that we had to stop it, and I've always been afraid that some publisher would dig it up again. "In Indianapolis," continued Mr. Beecher, "a grand thing happened to me that gave me my first publicity. I was invited to preach the dedication sermon for the

First Congregational Church in Fort Wayne, and was to be paid \$25 for one sermon. This was an unheard-of price for one talk at that time, and it got into the newspapers. Even editorials were written about it. Then, of course, all the papers printed the sermon-this .wenty-five-dollar sermon-and I was a proud man. "I rode on horseback from Indianapolis, continued Mr. Beecher, "and wore so many holes in the seat of my homespun clothes that I was afraid to go back and

"Henry!" interrupted Mrs. Beecher, con-"Well." continued Beecher, "I had much money that I concluded to ride my herse on up to Toledo and take a boat to Buffalo and the canal to New York. wanted to attend the great Presbyterian | it. They began by hanging the archbishop, convention. Well, I got there and was a lion, but my money was gone "'Oh,' I said, 'how shall I face mother

when I get home!' I was appalled at my own extravagance. Well. I borrowed some money of a young preacher named Storrs-he's Dr. Storrs now -and then went to Dr. Prime, of the Ob- and the splendid churches and convents server, and told him my trouble. Dr. Prime didn't have any money to lend. Then I offered to write letters at a dollar a week, giving all the church news from the West. to be published in the Observer if Prime would lend me money enough to get home. You know they have paid me \$300 a column for such stuff lately?'

"Did you ever really write newspaper letters for a dollar apiece?" I asked. "Well, I'll tell you about it," said My Beecher, his eyes twinkling with fun. "You see I wanted to write them, but Prime said he would consider it over night after consulting with his wife."

"Of course Prime accepted your offer?" "No, he came back the next day," said Beecher, while a smile stole over his face. "and said he had given the proposition prayerful thought and had come to the conclusion that they wouldn't be worth it.' One day the great preacher was reading ome Beecher-Tilton notes in the Sun. Dropping the Sun on the carpet, he said: "I wish Dana wouldn't say such severe things about me. I wish he would be kind to me. "Well," I replied, "Mr. Dana said in a

lecture recently that he thought it was right and proper to publish anything in his newspaper that the Lord permitted to Yes, and I don't object to that," Beecher, with a twinkle in his eye. Dana goes beyond the Lord. He publishes

things that the Lord didn't permit to hap-One day when I called Beecher was bantering Bayard Taylor. "Bayard." he said, I wish you would give up writing poetry and stick to lecturing and writing about your travels. Your poetry will never make you famous "I think differently," said Taylor. know I can write good poetry. At any rate, would rather be a third-class poet than

a first-class lecturer."

Went Down with the Bridge. MURPHYSBORO, Ill., March 23 .- An engine and four cars of the north-bound local on the Chicago & Texas Railway went down with the bridge across the Big Muddy river, at Aldridge, a station south of Grandtower. Engineer Joe Forester and

"Well," said Beecher, "you ought to be happy then-you're both!"

### failed to withstand the pressure. Compensation.

Fireman James Anderson were drowned.

The Big Muddy is raging and the bridge

St. Louis Republic If Mme. Blavatsky has, as is claimed, been reincarnated as a high-caste Brahmin with more seemliness.

No Chance for Disagreement. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

# GREEK HATRED OF TURK MUNYON'S

IT DATES BACK TO THE TERRIBLE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Story of the Slaughter of 1821, When Men Were Put to Death and Women Carried Off to Slavery.

There are passages in modern Greek his

tory which explain the unquenchable hatred

San Francisco Chronicle.

of the Greek for the Moslem. Some injuries may be forgiven; others leave behind them a running sore which never heals. Such a wrong is the massacre of Scio. Over against the seaboard of Asia Minor, within seven miles of the beach on which the surf breaks and in full sight of the old Pagus range, with the town of Smyrna nestling at its base, the island of Scio, or Chios, wooes the western breeze with her oils and wines. Like most of the Aegean islands, it was born of fire and sulphur and lava, but after a time generous nature swathed the rugged rocks of the southern extremity with covering of alluvium, on which the citron blooms and the lentisk lends its fragrant bark to the knife, so that the gum mastic which the girls of the Orient love shall flow. In the clefts of the foothills the dark foliage of the olive shields the flock from the noonday heat, and on the slopes vineof organizing the Woodall filibustering ex- | clad terraces yield the Chian wine, which was the favorite tipple of the heroes who peared some weeks ago, did not appear for sat down before Troy. It was of just such earth, it is this, it is this!"

islanders were grown to fit so sweet a be up and attend to business." landscape. The men were tall, sinewy, brave, trained to handle their small craft in the stormy seas when the hurricane blows; they led quiet lives, at peace with all I had stomach trouble, and for the the world, and kept out of wars when war has been constant. Could get no relief was everywhere else. Nowhere, even in until I tried Munyon's Remedies. The im-Lesbos, were such beautiful girls raised. Provement began soon after I commenced They were taller than the Greeks gener-The pathetic ending of Mrs. Henry Ward ally, with exquisitely rounded forms, lithe Beecher recalls to my mind some reminis- shapes, flashing black eyes and rippling No Matter What the Disease, Munyon ders. Herodotus tells us how the fame of howling beauties; they crossed over from the main land, seized the most lovely virgins and carried them off to the King. Little accidents of this kind, however, did not check the growth of the island race. For a thousand years Scio was the happiest of the gems of the Eastern sea. Its chief city, basking on the eastern beach with its face to the rising sun, was rich and quiet when the gutters of the other

cities of that region flowed periodically with blood. When the time came that the Turk swooped down upon it, the people acquiesced, let the Moslem set up his mosques and went on chanting Maria" as devoutly as ever. Chance favored it. It was made the demesne of the Sultana dowager, and a wild rage for chewing gum having broken out in the seraglio at Constantinople it was discovered that the precious article could be best manufactured from the gum mastic of Chios, Thus the owners of lentisk groves grew THE WARS IN CHIOS.

In the times of the later crusades the Genoese wrested Chios out of the hands of the Turks, held it for a couple of centuries and left their marks all over the island in the shape of convents, churches, colleges, hospitals, libraries and palaces, Then the Turks reconquered it. But the softness of the air mitigated the ferocity of the temper of the Moslem; the crescent floated over the castle of Scio, but the Christians cultivated their fields without molestation, and at the beginning of this century they numbered 90,000 of the hundred and odd thousand of the inhabitants. When the Greek war of independence broke out the Chians did not at first see that they were called upon to take part. They read the papers in their quiet, easy-going way and kept their passions well under control But when news came that Greek blood was flowing on the mainland they rose in arms and locked up the governor in the castle without doing him any harm. He dispatched a swift messenger to Constanti hople to say that he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines and that he was prepared to endure whatever Allah migh

The missive reached the hand of Kara All, the capondan pasha, or lord high admiral, who was just then starting from the Golden Horn with his fleet to chastise the Greek rebels. It occurred to the capon dan pasha that it might be a good idea to drop in at Scio on the way. He brought his fleet to an anchor in the roads and landed 15,000 troops, chiefly janissaries. These were joined by robbers and adventurers from Smyrna, who were ferried

across the narrow strait. The islanders were taken by surprise They had no military organization and were unprepared to fight. They offered submission at once and protested that they did not propose to dispute the Sultan's authority. The capondan pasha pointed to is soldiers, bidding them treat the island GREEKS MASSACRED.

The Turks went about the work deliberately. They took two months to accomplish the heads of the clergy and the principal citizens; their bodies were thrown into the the Turkish fleet, overwhelming in numsea and floated round the Turkish ships | bers, encircled it on every side. until they were eaten by fish. The capital | was a dark, moonless night, and the watch city, a score or more of flourishing villages built by the Genoese were then burned to | tine Canaris sailed silently, every man in the ground. The people were penned up in corrals, the males being separated from the of the Greek sloop against the sides of females. The former were killed to a man; the Turkish flagship. It did not take long, the latter, after a judicious selection had been made by the Turkish army and navy officers, were sent to Constantinople to b disposed of in the slave market. Gordon says that the men who were slaughtered numbered 25,000 and that 45,000 girls and children were sold as slaves. Certain it is that the price of comely young women declined 50 per cent, in the slave markets of the Levant during the year 1822, which was the year of the massacre. Several thousand Chians, men and wom en, took refuge in the clefts of the hills

and eluded pursuit. Of these many starved to death; others were taken off at night in boats by sympathizers from other islands. Quite a number were bought or ransomed by citizens of Smyrna. Of those who expatriated themselves the bulk wandered through the Mediterranean cities in a state of destitution, and for many years Chian beggars infested the streets of Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona. Among them were women whose countenances showed remains of marvelous beauty, destroyed by hunger, cold and privation.

Gordon says that there was a time the close of 1822 when of the 90,000 Christian inhabitants of Scio in 1821, only 2,000 remained. This appears to be an exaggeration, but there is no question but so far as in them lay the work of depopulation which the Turks understood was thoroughly

At the appalling news the blood of Greece boiled. Even the tepid fluid which jogtrotted through the veins of European statesmen was slightly stirred. Remonstrances couched in decorous diplomati phrase were addressed to Constantinople Meanwhile a secret council of Greek le ers resolved to strike back. The Turkish fleet lay at its anchorage in the roads of Scio, the officers toasting their dark-eyed captives in goblets of Chian wine, and trying to divert their griefs with song and dance. Under cover of a moonless night there crept out of the northern darkness two small Greek brigs, but fitted as fireships, filled with gunpowder, pitch, tow, tar and Greek fire, and manned by Constantine Caris of Psara and thirty-three sailors, who were ready to give away their

THE GREEK REVENGE. They had taken the sacrament, and had been blessed by the priest. Canaris had

seen to it that a barrel of powder stood handy to blow up his craft with all on board, in case he failed. When the black night fell he sailed in noiselessly, sceening boy, she will be able to enjoy her favorite by the lights of the Turkish vessels, and dissipation of cigarette smoking hereafter aimed straight at the bow of the Turkish flag ship. When he struck the chains he grappled them and made fast, driving his brig under the counter of the flag ship as Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, says that if he far as he could; then he set fire to his craft dale," the handsome suburban residence of had it to do over again he would make no and sheered off rapidly in a rowboat shout-the Cohen family, at Alameda, was burned change in the campaign. Neither would ing "Victory to the Cross!"

# GOOD WORK

# THE BURDEN

Of Sickness and the Shadow of Graver Things

# BEING LIFTED

From Thousands of Homes in Indianapolis.

# Munyon's Physicians

Will Give You a Careful Examination and Advise You the Best Course to Pursue to Get Well,

### NO MATTER WHAT YOUR DISEASE.

No Money Is Received for Examination, No Money Is Received for Advice, No Money Is Received for Medical Attention.

### Mr. Joseph Taylor Testifies.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, 38 Thomas street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I was suffering from Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism, an island that an enthusiast like Moore and had been in bed for three months when could sing "Oh, if there be an Elysium on I began using Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. I noticed the improvement after taking three doses, and in three days I was able From the remotest antiquity a race of to be about the house. I am now able to

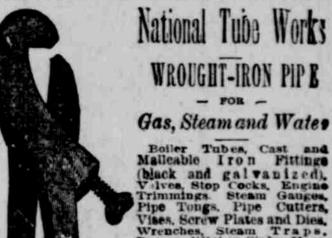
Stomach Trouble Cured. Mrs. Brellhardt, 130 Michigan avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "For 'en years the medicine and now the pain is entirely gone. Munyon's Remedies are splendid.

The doors of Munyon's office are open to all. YOU ARE WELCOME. If you have an ache or pain, do not hesitate to call, Courteous treatment awaits hands of his specialists. You will be given an honest opinion on your case. If you can be cured you will be instructed what treatment to follow. If your case is incurable you will be told so frankly. There is positively no charge for the doctor's

If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung Complaint, call and have your case thoroughly investigated. We positively cure Catarrh.

### MAJESTIC BUILDING, (Cor. Pennsylvania and Maryland

Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10



ipe Tongs. Pipe Cutters, ises, Screw Plates and Dies. Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Sol-Cer. White and Colored Wip plies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Nat ural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store rooms, Mille, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wienght-iron Pipe, from '2 inch to 12 inches

Knight & Jillson, 75 and 77 B. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

sides of the man-of-war, leaped the bulwarks, licked up the rigging, ran along the deck and probed its way down the hatches. In a few minutes it enveloped the magazine. There were over two thousand men on board, sailors and soldiers, They were demoralized by the looting in which they had engaged. Discipline had been relaxed; the officers found it impossible to fight the fire with vigor and method. Presently the flames gnawed the base of one of the masts and it fell with a crash. Foreseeing what must come next the Capondan Pasha, whose arms and hands had been burned in a vain attempt to check the configration, leaped overboard into his gig and ordered the sailors to row the castle where the governor had been to the shore. But just as they were shovimprisoned and quickly observed that he ing off another mast toppled and fell proposed to give Scio a lesson. He let loose athwart the admiral's boat, striking him a blow on the head which broke his skull like a captured city which had been given | He lived to be landed on the beach of the sland he had devastated. Then he died, just as the chant of the Ramadan rose in the night air, and the explosion of the magazine on board his vessel sent two thou-

sand of his countrymen to eternity Six months afterward the Greek fleet lay off the island of Tenedos awaiting on the Turkish ships slumbered in security. Through the gloom, over the dark waves, as eight bells sounded, the same Constanhis little craft holding his breath and awaiting the grating sound of the scraping when the jar came, for Canaris and his brave men to fasten their grapnels to the Turk and set fire to the combustibles with which their deck was loaded. As the flames darted up the side Canaris pushed off in the dark and shouted: "Turks, you are burned as at Scio! God

From the time of the Reformation until about 1830 men were mainly occupied about political freedom; the great concern of our day is domestic comfort, what is called success in life, or, in other words, pecuniary independence. We are mainly interested in this. We are eager that all should enjoy it even the poor. Our questions are social questions. Political liberty has passed into the category of the natural and usual things, like railroad traveling. We are now troubled about lodgings, diet, reading rooms, old age, pensions, and the "living wage.' Consequently, there has for a long while been a decreasing interest in politics, except on great occasions, on the part of the busy, active, intelligent portion of the community. This tendency has been strengthened in our country by the slow or imperfect action of the vote on the conduct of public affairs. It is not exciting to vote in November for a congressman who will have no influence on legislation or administration for over a year. This is the arrangement of an older world, and one very different from ours. This is also true of the election of legislators or executive officers. One election is as much as the bulk of citizens in the great centers of industry and population are willing to give time to. The number of abstentions from the polls among the intelligent classes in cities is very great. But the mere selection of candidates under our present system involves two elections, a double demand on time and attention. Experience has shown that the average citizen will not answer this demand. The effect of his vote on a result which is not final is too uncertain to interest him. He dismisses from his mind the whole process of selection, and falls back on loyalty to his party as a sufficient guide in ordinary times.

John Sloane Critically III. ATLANTA, Ga., March 23 .- A telegram from Brunswick announces that John Sloane, head of the big carpet house of W. & J. Sloane, of New York, is critically ill with pneumonia at Jekyl island. Two New York physicians and two trained nurses have arrived there to assist in at-

tending him. Gave Her Fortune to Charities. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., March 23.-Mrs. Sarah B. Brown, who died here recently, gave all of her fortune of \$60,000 to Methodist charities, the Church Extension Society being the largest beneficiary.

save the cross!" American Indifference to Politics. E. L. Godkin, in the April Atlantic.